PANASIUK, J.
BIERNACKI, F.

Oblique cartographic networks. p. 149

GEODEZJA I KARTOGRAFIA. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Geodezji)
Warszawa. Vol. 7, no. 3, 1958
Poland/

Monthly List of East European Accessions Index (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1959
Uncl

S/035/62/000/009/053/060
A001/A101

AUTHOR: Panasiuk, Jan

TITLE: Vector determination of metric distortions and functions of main metrical characteristics for any regular projection of a surface onto a surface

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 9, 1962, 26, abstract 9G173 ("Geod. i kartogr.", 1961, v. 10, no. 3 - 4, 163 - 198, Polish; Russian and French summaries)

TEXT: The application of vector calculus to the theory of deformation made it possible to reduce, simplify and generalize relations between the elements of the metric of a projection. Moreover, the entire theory of projections acquired a better geometrical clarity. Expressions for semi-axes m and n of the ellipse of length deformation look as follows:

$$m = 1/2 \left(\sqrt{\ _2 + 2\ _1} + \sqrt{\ _2 - 2\ _1}\right),$$

$$n = 1/2 \left(\sqrt{\ _2 + 2\ _1} - \sqrt{\ _2 - 2\ _1}\right),$$

Vector determination of metric distortions and...

S/035/62/000/009/053/060
A001/A101

where

$$_1 = |\underline{m}_o \times \underline{m}_{\frac{\pi}{2}}| = m_o m_{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\vartheta,$$

$$_2 = \underline{m}_o \cdot \underline{m}_o + \underline{m}_o \cdot \underline{m}_{\pi/2} = m_0^2 + m_{\pi/2}^2 ,$$

$\underline{m}_o$ and $\underline{m}_{\pi/2}$ are vectors of conjugated diameters, ϑ is angle between them determined from the expression:

$$\mathrm{otg}\,\vartheta = \frac{\underline{m}_o \cdot \underline{m}_{\pi/2}}{\underline{m}_o \times \underline{m}_{\pi/2}} .$$

PANASIUK, Jozef, mgr., inz.

Strength calculations of flange-helical joints. Przegl mech 21 no.7:197-200 Ap '62.

1. Warszawskie Biuro Dozoru Technicznego.

PANASIUK, Jozef, mgr inz.

Simplification of the method of calculating the rupture modulus in the neck section in the helical flange connection. Przegl mech 22 no.4:108-111 25 F '63.

1. Warszawskie Biuro Dozoru Technicznego, Warszawa.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Bc

4

5

Pectic substances of winter straw. V. G. Paramonov and G. F. Chalabova (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, [illegible]).—Winter rye straw contained 0·68% of water-sol. pectin consisting of pentoses 20·3, methylpentoses [illegible], hexoses [illegible], uronic acids 20·3, undetermined 39·?%. The [illegible] is ether-extracted, and the residue extracted with aq. NH_4 oxalate; alcohol is added to the extract (to make 70%), when a pectin [illegible] is pptd. It contains ash 10·4, nitrogenous matter 4·1, methylpentoses 12·9, galactose 10·5, uronic acids 48·4, methoxyl groups 9, and acetyl 7·2%; pentoses are absent. R. T.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

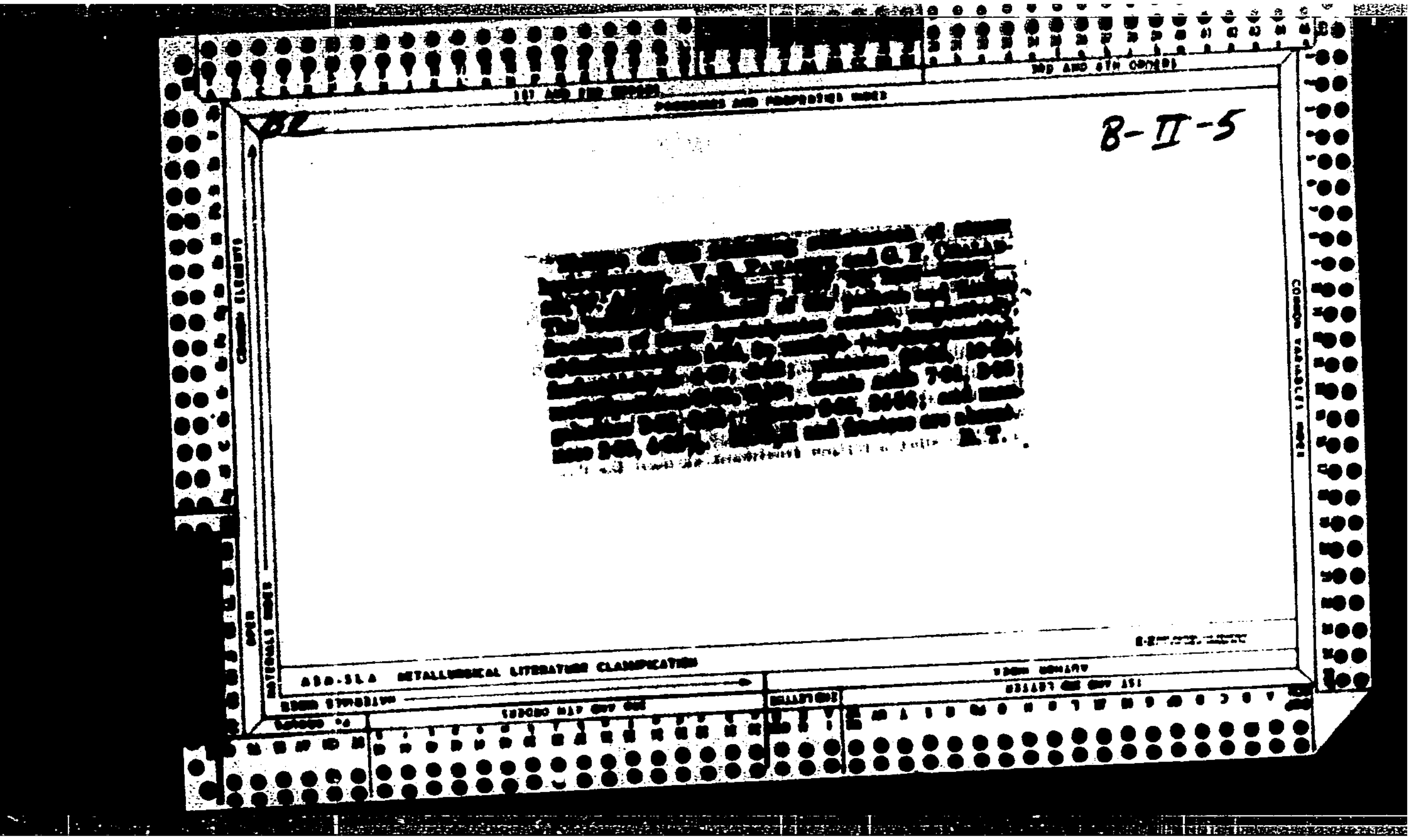
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

B-III-2

ec

Nature of reducing substances of straw hydrolysates. II. V. O. Parshuk (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, [illegible]—[illegible]; cf. B., 1938, [illegible]).—The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of glucose [illegible], galactose [illegible], mannose [illegible], xylose [illegible], arabinose 1·67, and rhamnose [illegible]%. Treatment of the hydrolysates with Norite before determination of sugars is inadvisable, owing to adsorption of sugars (particularly xylose and rhamnose). R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



8-II-5

[illegible]

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

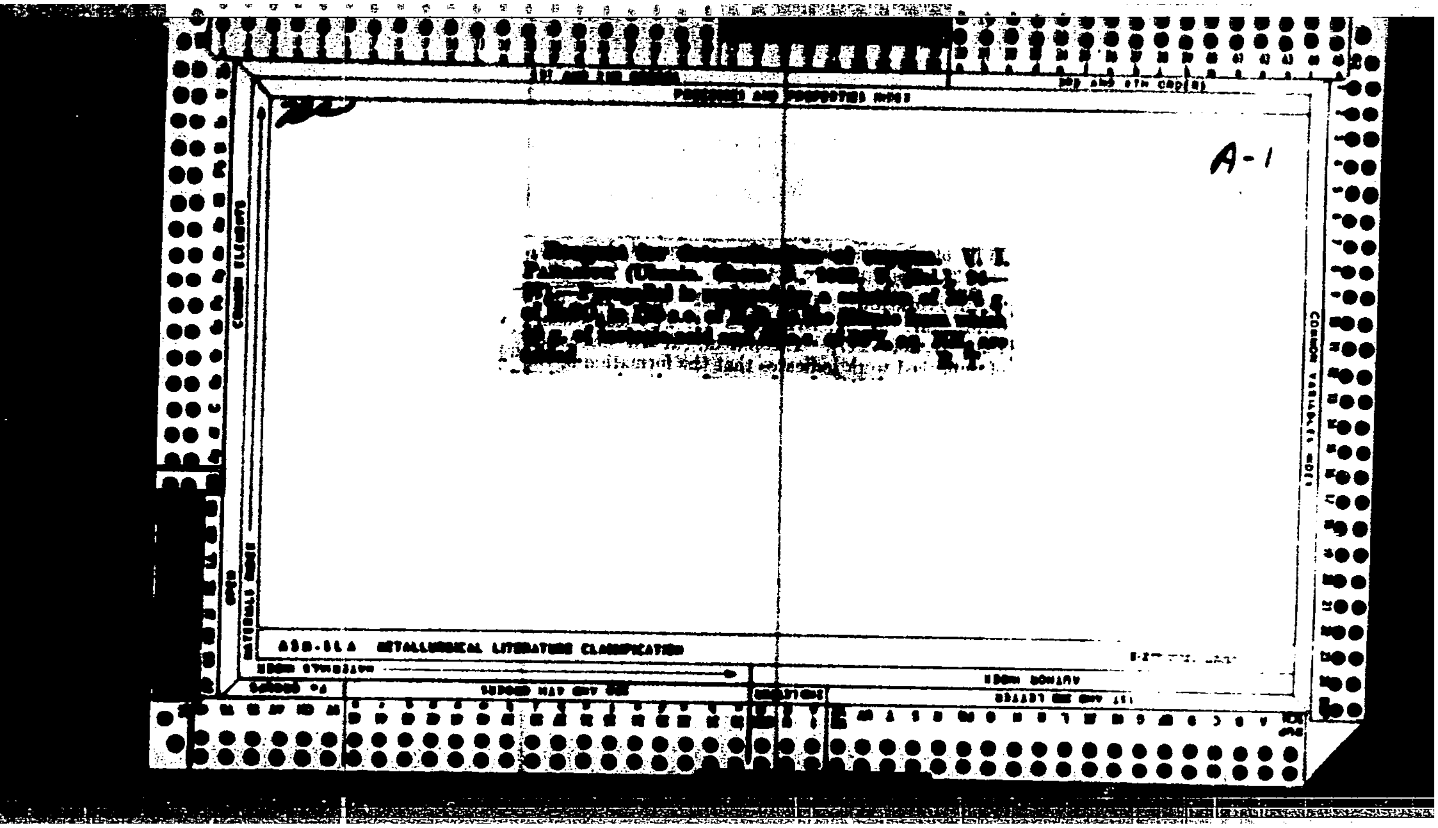
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

A-1

Reagent for determination of oxygen. V. I. Palladin. (Ukrain. Chem. J., 1932, 7, [Sci.], 96—97).—Pyrogallol is replaced by a solution of [illegible] g. of NaOH in 150 c.c. of H_2O in the pipette from which 10 g. of tartaric acid and [illegible] c.c. of 25% aq. NH_3 are added. R. T.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

A-1

[illegible]

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2809*. Analysis of Charges Containing Pyrolusite and Pyritic Cinders. (In Russian.) A. I. Panasiuk. Legkaia Promyshlennost', v. 11, Apr. 1951, p. 38-39.

Methods of analysis for glass tank batches are described and discussed.

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]

PANASKO, G.A.; YASHUNIN, P.V.

Calculation of the system $Na_2O - Al_2O_3 - H_2O$. Zhur. prikl. khim. 37 no.2:285-289 F '64. (MIRA 17:9

MILOV, S.G.; TALALAYEV, Evgeniy Vasil'yevich, kand. biol. nauk; PANASOCHKIN, L.A., otvetstvennyy za vypusk; GORNIN, M.V., red.

[Safety handbook for workers at reloading and rafting grounds] Pamiatka po tekhnike bezopasnosti dlia rabochikh na reidakh i perevalochnykh bazakh. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1956. 24 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo lesnoy promyshlennosti. TSentral'noye byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii.
(Lumbering--Safety measures)

PANASOV, A.Ye. (st. Likhobory)

A roller device is needed to measure rail inclination. Put' i put. khoz. no.3:49 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Railroads--Rails)

PANASOV, A.Ye., inzh.

Against harmful vibration in crushed stone plants. Put' i put.khoz. no.11:36-38 N '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Crushing machinery--Vibration)

SKLYARENKO, V.M.; PANASOV, A.Ye., starshiy inzh.; BAKULIN, A.A.

Letters to the editor. Put' i put. khoz. 5 no. 1:45 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:5)

1. Nachal'nik stroitel'nogo otdela Giprotranskar'yera (for Sklyarenko). 2. Nachal'nik otdela puti, zdaniy i sooruzheniy otdeleniya dorogi, st. Shaulyay, Litovskoy dorogi (for Bakulin).
(Railroads)

PANASOV, A.Ye., inzh.

Soil cement in home building. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.2:36-37 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

(Soil cement)

YEVLAMPIYEV, R.A., inzh.; KUZNETSOV, M.A.; PANASOV, A.Ye., inzh.; DZYUBENKO, A.U., putevoy obkhodchik-prolazchik, (st. Troitsk, Yuzhno-Ural'skoy dorogi); MICHURIN, D.N., inzh.; NEVZOROV, I.N., putevoy rabochiy (Stavropol', Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi); TRIGORLOV, G.I.; VELICHKA, Yu.F., normirovshchik (st.Tomsk, Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi); BUGAYCHUK, I.S. (st.Kazatin, Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi); BYCHKO, S.N.; KRASIN, N.A., inzh. (Tashkent); LOKHMOTKIN, G.A.

Letters to the editor. Put' i put.khoz. 6 no.12:39-41 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnyy bukhgalter distantsii puti, st. Ryazhsk, Moskovskoy dorogi (for Kuznetsov). 2. Zamestitel' dorozhnogo revizora po bezopasnosti dvizheniya, Yaroslavl' (for Michurin). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Tomskoy distantsii Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi (for Trigorlov). 4. Dorozhnyy master, stantsiya Verkhovtsevo, Pridneprovskoy dorogi (for Bychko). 5. Mostovoy master, stantsiya Sinel'nikovo I, Pridneprovskoy dorogi (for Lokhmotkin).
(Railroads—Track)

PANASOV, A. Ye., inzh.; ZAYTSEV, V. G., inzh.; SKLYARENKO, V. M., inzh.

Stabilization of the roadbed on a karstic section. Put' i put.
khoz. 6 no.9:20-22 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Soil stabilization) (Railroads--Track)

SERDYUK, V.I.; PANASOV, B.V.

Exploration of gas wells. Gaz.prom. 5 no.10:9-11 O '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Gas wells)

BULYCHEV, G.A.; PETUKHOV, V.I.; FANASOV, B.V.

Experience in and prospects for the exploitation of low-pressure gas pools in the Volgograd region by ejection. Gaz. delo no.6: 3-6 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti i Volgogradgaz.

PANASOV, B.V.; KASHFAROV, M.M.

Simultaneous joint and separate exploitation of groups of formations in the Archeda-Don gas fields. Gaz. delo no.5:13-17 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Upravleniye Nizhne-Volzhskogo okruga Gosudarstvennogo komiteta pri Sovete Ministrov RSFSR po nadzoru za bezopasnym vedeniyem rabot v promyshelnnosti i gornomu nadzoru i Volgogradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti.

KOZLOV, V.A.; PAN[illegible]V, B.V.; [illegible]KIY, V.I.

Developing a g[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] small gas [illegible]. [illegible]
prom. 10 no.4:[illegible]-11 '65. [illegible]

PANASOV, P.P.

PA~~P~~NASOV, ~~P.~~ P., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study ~~Investigation~~ of the process of Surface ~~[illegible]~~-Grinding by means of ~~[illegible]~~ a Loose Abrasive." ~~[illegible]~~ Sverdlovsk, ~~1957x~~ 1957. 16 pp, (Min Higher Ed USSR, Ural Polytechn In~~t~~s im S. M. Kirov), 100 copies. (KL, 7-58, 111)

[illegible]

"New Developments on Increasing the Quality of Lapping Processes" p. [illegible] in book Increasing the Quality and Efficiency of Machinery, Moscow, Mashgiz, [illegible], 626pp.

Authors' Summaries of Dissertations SOV/122-58-6-36/37
Vest. Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, No. 6, p. 87

P.P. Panasov - Investigation of the Surface Lapping Process with Loose Abrasive (Issledovaniya protsessa ploskoy pritirki svobodnym abrazivom). The summary was submitted to the Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute) imeni S.M. Kirov . In the course of a theoretical and experimental study, new designs of the emulsion tank and the electro-magnetic filter have been developed which maintain a stable composition of the abrasive emulsion and its cleaning from metallic swarf.

1. Scientific reports--USSR

Card 67

S/138/63/000/001/007/008
A051/A126

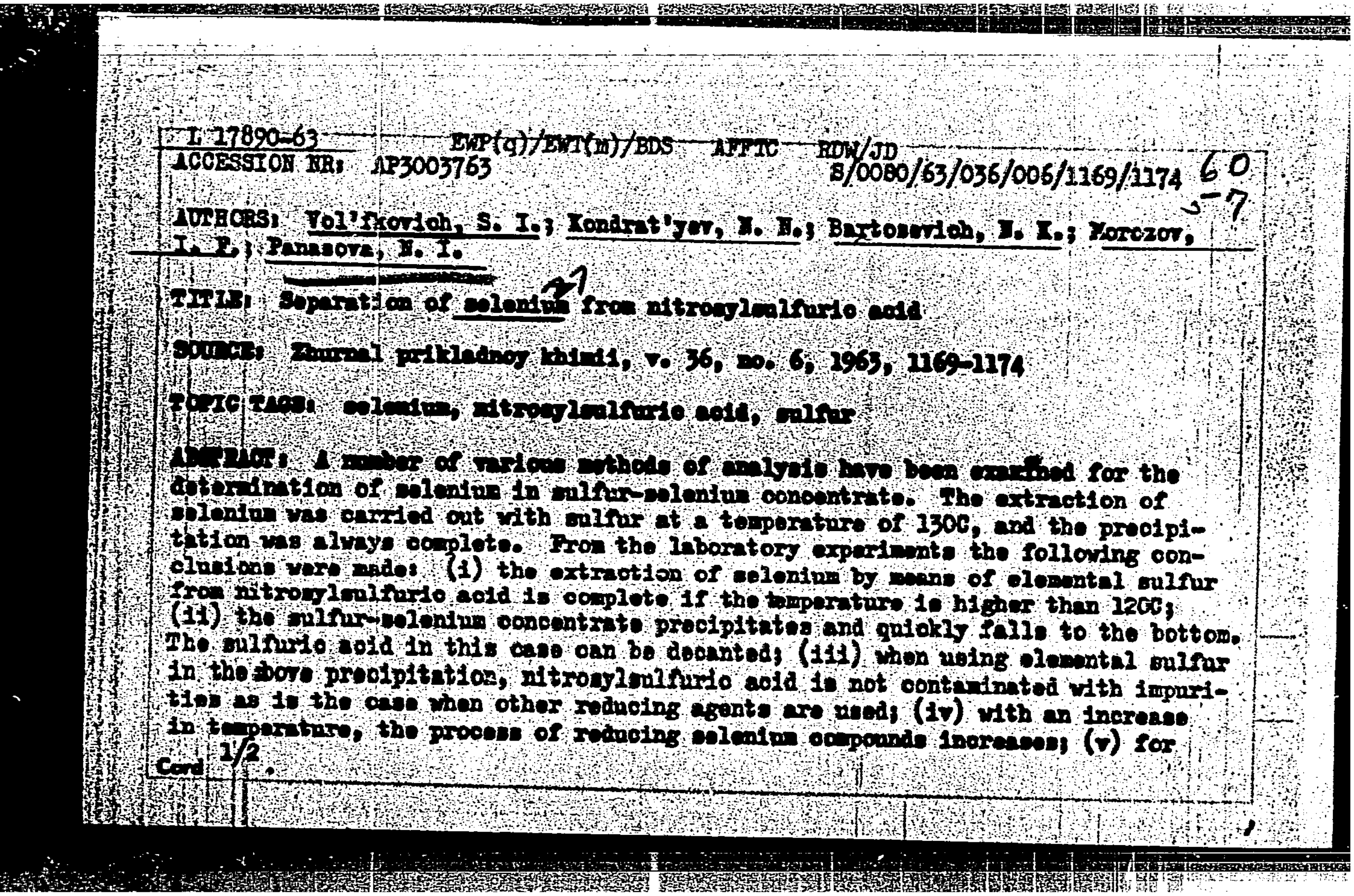
AUTHORS: Provorov, V. N., Panasova, N. I.

TITLE: Polarographic study method of rubbers and latexes

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 1, 1963, 56 - 58

TEXT: Data are submitted from the polarographic determination of free fatty acids in СКС (SKS) and СКБ (SKB) rubbers; of emulsifiers in styrene latexes, and of free metacrylic acid in SKS-30-1 latex. a) The present chemical determination method of free fatty acid in synthetic rubbers is considered inconvenient since the extracts are usually colored from yellow-rose to brown. A polarographic method based on the linear relation of a diffusion current to the acid concentration within the concentration range of 0.0002 - 0.0007, has been developed; the М 8-200 (M-8-200) polarograph (designed in the Institute of Chemistry of the Gor'kiy University) was used for the experiments on the SKS-30 (СКС -30 АРМ (SKS-30 ARM), and on stearic acid synthetic mixes, with an accuracy of ±8 relative %. b) Determination of emulsifiers (Nekal, leucanol and НФ (NF) disperser) by the polarographic method is based on the use of their surface-active properties.

Card 1/2



L 17890-63 EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC RDW/JD
ACCESSION NR: AP3003763 S/0080/63/036/006/1169/1174 60
5-7

AUTHORS: Vol'fkovich, S. I.; Kondrat'yev, N. N.; Bartosevich, N. K.; Morozov, L. F.; Panasova, N. I.

21

TITLE: Separation of selenium from nitrosylsulfuric acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 36, no. 6, 1963, 1169-1174

TOPIC TAGS: selenium, nitrosylsulfuric acid, sulfur

ABSTRACT: A number of various methods of analysis have been examined for the determination of selenium in sulfur-selenium concentrate. The extraction of selenium was carried out with sulfur at a temperature of 130C, and the precipitation was always complete. From the laboratory experiments the following conclusions were made: (i) the extraction of selenium by means of elemental sulfur from nitrosylsulfuric acid is complete if the temperature is higher than 120C; (ii) the sulfur-selenium concentrate precipitates and quickly falls to the bottom. The sulfuric acid in this case can be decanted; (iii) when using elemental sulfur in the above precipitation, nitrosylsulfuric acid is not contaminated with impurities as is the case when other reducing agents are used; (iv) with an increase in temperature, the process of reducing selenium compounds increases; (v) for

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ACCESSION NR: AP3003763

3

the separation of selenium from nitrosylsulfuricacid, it is sufficient to add only 0.2-0.3% of sulfur based on the total weight of acid; (vi) the reduction process of selenium compounds and the separation of selenium with natural or "gaseous" sulfur takes place quicker than with pure sulfur. Orig. art. has: 4tables and 1 formula.

27

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvenny*y universitet i Shchelkovskiy khimicheskiy zavod (Moscow State University and Shchelkovo Chemical Works)

SUBMITTED: 03Sep63 DATE ACQ: 07Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, EL NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

VOLOSHIN, N.Ye., inzh.; NAKHATOVICH, A.A., inzh.; PANASOVSKIY, I.P., inzh.

Need for modernization of the LBS-4 boring machine. Ugol' 37 no.11:64 N '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Opornyy punkt Makeyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti pri shakhte No.5/6 im. Kalinina (for Voloshin). 2. Opornyy punkt Makeyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po bezopasnosti rabot v gornoy promyshlennosti pri shakhte No.17-17-bis (for Nakhatovich). 3. Shakhta No.5/6 im. Kalinina (for Panasovskiy).

(Rock drills) (Mine gases)

BESSALOV, V.S.; PANASOVSKIY, V.A.; KOROL', A.G.; TEREMENKO, L.A.; BONDARENKO, L.F.; ~~TIMOFEYEV, M.A., SHI~~RYAYEV, D.T.

Outbreak of tularemia on Biryuchiy Island. Zhur.mikrobiol.,epid. i immun. 41 no.5:54-57 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Khersonskaya oblastnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya i Rostovskiy protivochumnyy institut.

PANASENKO, . D. [illegible]

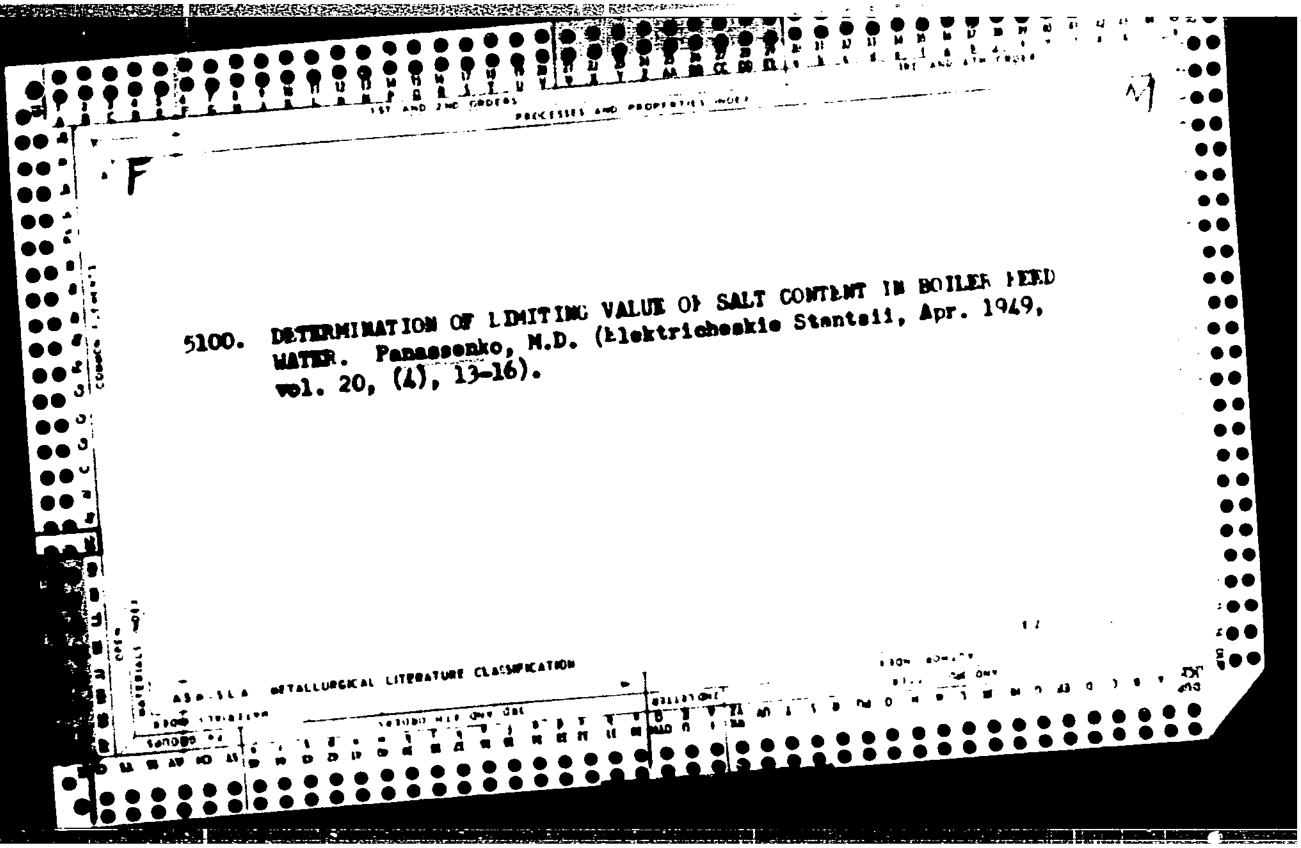
USSR/Boilers **May** 1947
Water loads

"The Influence of Steam Boiler Water Volume in Water Throw Formation," M. D. Panassenko, 5 pp

"Izv VTI" No 5

Considers the mechanism of the formation of a water throw taking place without formation of foam. The necessity of arranging the operation of the water capacity of the boiler is indicated. A method is proposed for calculating the steam capacity of the drum.

14T47



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

M

F

5100. DETERMINATION OF LIMITING VALUE OF SALT CONTENT IN BOILER FEED WATER. Panassenko, M.D. (Elektricheskie Stantsii, Apr. 1949, vol. 20, (4), 13-16).

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PANASSENKO (W. T.) & TATARENKO (J. S.). **Psychrotolerante Pilzflora bei Nahrungsmitteln.** [The psychro-tolerant fungal flora of foodstuffs.] *Микробиол.* [*Microbiol.*], ix, pp. 579–584, 1940. [Russian. Abs. in *Chem. Zbl.*, cxii (I), 19, pp. 2538–2539, 1941.]

At the Ukrainian Institute for Food Industry, Kharkoff, most of the moulds isolated from meat, fruit, and other foodstuffs in cold storage [*R.A.M.*, xviii, p. 467] belonged to the genus *Penicillium*, probably originating on the walls, packing material, and the like, in adjoining rooms with a fairly high temperature. Experiments with individual species showed them to be markedly tolerant of cold, the minimum temperature for growth in some cases, e.g., *P. puberulum* and *P. chrysogenum*, lying below −4° C. The minimum temperature for the development of most of the *Aspergillus* species tested was found to range from 6° to 12°, only one or two, such as *A. amylovorus* Panassenko, being capable of growth at 2° to 3°. Good control of the moulds was obtained by the disinfection of the walls (in the absence of whitewash) with 0·5 per cent. acetic acid.

PANASYANTS, A.G., inzh.

Given elements for the static calculations of a skip body. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; gor.delo. no.4:125-128 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Predstavleno kafedroy gornoy mekhaniki Khar'kovskogo gornogo instituta.

(Structures, Theory of) (Deformations (Mechanics))

PANASYANTS, A.G., inzh.

Calculating the body of a skip hoist to withstand impact loading. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.5:124-128 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy mekhaniki.

(Hoisting machinery)

PANASYANTS, A.G., inzh.

Problem of choosing stiffening ribs and spacing them in designing the body of a skip. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no. 12:89-93 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy gornoy mekhaniki.

(Mine hoisting)

85386

18.8200

S/032/60/026/010/021/035
B016/B054

AUTHORS: Panasyants, A. G. and Zaritov, V. N.

TITLE: The Use of a Varnish Coat in the Study of the State of Stress of Structures

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 10, pp. 1150-1151

X

TEXT: To investigate the state of stress, the authors used varnish coats combined with an electrotensiometric examination in replacement of complicated optical investigation methods. The actually used preparation formulas for tensible varnishes yield reliable results only within a certain temperature range (+8 to + 35°C), at an air moisture of up to 90%, and at elastic deformations not exceeding $3 \cdot 10^{-4}$. The authors investigated colophony- and Bakelite varnishes. They obtained the best results with varnishes on an amyl-acetate- and acetone basis with addition of pure Celluloid (50-60 g of colophony, 100 g of amyl acetate or acetone, 3-5 g of nitrocellulose). The simple preparation, stability of results obtained, as well as the conservation of concentration, and no need of any special

Card 1/3

85386

The Use of a Varnish Coat in the Study of the State of Stress of Structures

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B016/B054

apparatus, permit the use of this varnish for workpieces of all sizes and shapes. Better adhesion is achieved by application of the varnish to a heated workpiece (by irradiation lamps, 500 w). As freezing raw colophony is subject to cracking, the authors recommend the heating of the dissolved colophony in a thermostat to 150°C, keeping it at this temperature for 2 h. Paraffin (5%) is added to the colophony during evaporation in order to reduce brittleness. Nitrocellulose dissolved in amyl acetate can be added as a plasticizer. The varnish solution is applied with a soft brush or with a sprayer. It is also possible to use a resin powder which is heaped onto the heated surface of the workpiece. After spreading the colophony over the surface, at most 10% of paraffin is heaped on. In both cases, the varnish layer is smoothed out by irradiation lamps. By means of the method recommended here, the authors investigated the direction of the main deformations in the body of the charging skip, and used for the purpose resin powder as well as colophony - amyl-acetate varnish. The results were confirmed electrotensiometrically. The above-mentioned method is suited for a perfect investigation of the qualitative distribution of stress both in laboratories and works. Varnish coats may also be used for a rough estimate of the amount of main deformations. The method

X

Card 2/3

85386

The Use of a Varnish Coat in the Study
of the State of Stress of Structures

S/032/60/026/010/021/035
B016/B054

gives a good picture of the distribution of deformations which can be well observed under a certain angle of view. The method takes much less time as compared with other test methods. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut (Khar'kov Mining Institute). Novo-Kramatorskiy zavod im. Stalina (New Kramatorsk Works imeni Stalin)

Card 3/3

PANASYANTS, A.G., inzh.

Practical method of body design for mine skips. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. no.12:135-140 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana sektsiyey gornoy mekhaniki I ob"yedinennoy nauchnoy konferentsii Khar'kovskogo gornogo instituta.
(Mine hoisting--Equipment and supplies)

FEDOROVA, Zoya Mikhaylovna. Prinimali uchastiye: PANASYANTS, A.G., inzh.; GRETSOV, V.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOLOKONSKIY, V.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; VETROV, A.P., inzh.; BARUZDIN, M.A., otv.red.; SHOROKHOVA, A.V., red.izd-va; PROZOROVSKAYA, V.B., tekh.red.; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Collected examples and problems on mine hoisting equipment] Sbornik primerov i zadach po rudnichnym pod"emnym ustanovkam. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 352 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Mine hoisting)

PANASYANTS, A.G., kand. tekhn. nauk

Calculation of metal structures made in the form of a prismatic shell, subjected to internal pressure. Gor. zhur. no.11:75 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki.

[illegible]

BALABUSHEVICH, V.V., otvetstvennyy red.; D'YAKOV, A.M., otvetstvennyy red.;
LESNYKH, I.S., red.izd-va; PANAS'YANTS, M.D., red.izd-va;
NEGRIMOVSKAYA, R.A., tekhn.red.

[Independent India; ten years of independence, 1947-1957; a collection of articles] Nezavisimaia Indiia; 10 let nezavisimosti, 1947-1957. Sbornik statei. Moskva, Izd-vo vostochnoi lit-ry, 1958. 198 p. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Akademiya nauk SSS. Institut vostokovedeniya.
(India)

POTEKHIN, I.I., otv. red.; PANAS'YANTS, M.D., red.

[Agrarian problem and the peasantry in tropical Africa]
Agrarnyi vopros i krest'ianstvo v tropicheskoi Afrike.
Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 315 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut Afriki.

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.

Case of tinnitus heard at a distance. Vest. otorinolar., Moskva 15 no. 2:86-87 Mar-Apr 1953. (CIML 24:3)

1. Of the Division for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose of Tyumen' Oblast Hospital.

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.; MARKINA, V.I.

Method of diagnosing pathological processes in the maxillary sinuses. Vest.oto-rin. 16 no.2:60-62 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz otdeleniya bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Tiumenskoy oblastnoi bol'nitsy.
(MAXILLARY SINUS, diseases,
*diag., x-ray)

PANASYUCHENKO, M. G.

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.

Extranasal methods of approach to maxillary sinuses. Vest. otorin. 16 no.3:80-81 My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz otdeleniya bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Tyumenskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.

(MAXILLARY SINUS, surgery,
*extranasal approach)

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.; MARKINA, V.I.

Mixed tumor of the pharnyx. Vest.oto-rin. 16 no.1:78-79 Ja-F '54.
(MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz otdeleniya bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Tyumenskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(Pharynx--Tumors)

PANASYUCHENKO, M. G.

"Ex-nose Methods of Opening of Upper Jae Mucous Membrane", _Journal of Oto-Rino-Laryngology_, Issue 3, p 80.

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.

[redacted]

Melanomacarcinoma of the mucous membrane of the nasal cavity.
Vest.oto-rin 17 no.4:72-73 Jl-Ag '55. (MLRA 8:10)

1. Iz otdeleniya bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Tyumenskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(NASAL CAVITY, neoplasms,
melanocarcinoma)
(MELANOMA,
nasal cavity)

PANASHYUCHENKO, M.G.

Rare observations of tracheal stenosis. Vest.oto-rin. 18 no.5:142-143 S-O '56. (MIRA 9:11)

1. Iz oto-laringologicheskogo otdeleniya Tyumenskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(TRACHEA, stenosis
in child)

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.

Fibromyxoma of the maxillary sinus. Vest. oto-rin. 18 no.5:125 S-O '56
(MIRA 9:11)

1. Iz oto-laringologicheskogo otdeleniya Tyumenskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.
(NOSE, ACCESSORY SINUSES OF--TUMORS)

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.; MARKINA, V.I.

A case of cancer of the trachea [with summary in English]. Vop.onk. 3 no.5:636-638 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz LOR-otdeleniya Tyumenskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (galvn. vrach - K.A.Kislitsin)
(TRACHEA, neoplasms
surg. & radiother.)
(RADIOTHERAPY, in various dis.
cancer of trachea)

PANASYUCHENKO, N.G.

Chondroma of the nose and accessory sinuses. Vest.oto.-rin. 20
no.3:92-93 My-Je '58 (MIRA 11:6)

1. Iz otolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya Tyumenskoy oblastnoy
bol'nitsy.

(PARANASAL SINUSES, neoplasms
chondroma, surg. (Rus))
(NOSE, neoplasms
same)
(CHONDROMA, case reports
nose & paranasal sinuese, surg. (Rus))

PANASYUCHENKO, M.G.

Mixed tumors. Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 19 no.5:74-75 S-0 '59. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya Tyumenskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy.

(SALIVARY GLANDS--TUMORS)

09971

S/131/61/000/002 [illegible]
B10[illegible] B206

15 2220 1273, 1043

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G. V., Kislyy, P. S., Panasyuk, A. D., Serikova, G. N., Strel'chenko, A. G., Khavrunyak, I. G.

TITLE: Shield tubes from zirconium boride for immersion thermocouples

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 26 no. 2, 1961, 72-74

TEXT: The article describes experiments and studies leading to the manufacture of shield tubes from zirconium boride which have a high thermal resistivity. Shield tubes produced from zirconium dioxide, which withstand immersion into molten steel at 1650 1720°C for a short time, were elaborated at the Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet). Studies of their stability in molten cast iron and steel, made at the laboratoriya tugoplavkikh materialov (Laboratory for High-melting Materials) of the Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR), showed that zirconium boride ZrB_2 is of extremely high thermal resistivity and thus well suited

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89971

Shield tubes from zirconium boride ...

S/131/61/000/002/001/002
B105/B206

for shield tubes of thermocouples. Such a shield tube is schematically shown in Fig. 1. The blanks of the shield tube are dried and sintered in an electric furnace at a temperature of 2050-2200°C. The sintered shield tubes have a fine-grained fracture and a porosity of 5-12%. Shield tubes with an outer diameter of 11 and 16 mm and an inner diameter 4 and 11 mm were made. They were tested at the following metallurgical plants: zavod "Zaporozhstal'" ("Zaporozhstal'" Plant), zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy), Alchevskiy zavod (Alchevskiy Plant) as well as the Kiyev plants: zavod "Bol'shevik" ("Bol'shevik" Plant) and zavod "Leninskaya kuznitsa" ("Leninskaya kuznitsa" Plant). When testing the shield tubes in molten cast iron at 1400 to 1450°C in a Kryptol furnace, it was found that they are only slightly covered by slag and not corroded, and that they maintain their initial structure. When tested during tapping of cast iron in a blast furnace, they withstand 15 tappings with a total stay of 10 hr 53 min in molten metal. In an open hearth furnace with basic lining, shield tubes are corroded by basic slags and destroyed after 30-40 min. The outer diameter of the shield tubes is not reduced during immersion in molten steel and a stay of

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971

Shield tubes [illegible] ...

S/131/61/000/002/001/002
B105/B206

40 45 min In small open-hearth furnaces, shield tubes withstood the total melting time (2 hr) without any damage. Their thermal resistivity is determined by the number of immersions into the tank of the open-hearth furnace and is at least 15 to 20 immersions, permitting the temperature of the steel to be regulated during the entire heating up period At the Kiyevskiy armaturno-mekhanicheskiy zavod (Kiyev Plant for Fittings and Mechanical Equipment), zirconium boride shield tubes withstood 86 hr in molten brass at 850 ± 50°C without any damage At the "Leninskaya kuznitsa" Plant, the same results were obtained during a test in molten bronze of the type АМЦ-10-2 (AMTs-10-2). Besides the authors, A. G. Petrenko, Ya. S. Gayvoronskiy, N. M. Tenishev, V. G. Tishchenko, I. R Kritshker. G. G. Bespalyy, G. A. Yasinskaya, as well as collaborators of the plants mentioned participated in this study. Shield tubes from silicon nitride (Si_3N_4) also show high stability in molten brass at 850°C The high stability of zirconium boride shield tubes in molten steels and cast iron makes it possible to use them in tanks of open-hearth furnaces, blast furnace channels, and steel ladles. Zirconium boride shield tubes showed high stability in molten bronzes and brass. Continuous temperature measurement of metals in melting furnaces can be

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X

89971

Shield tubes from zirconium boride ...

S/131/61/000/002/001/002
B105/B206

made with their aid. There are 3 figures and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

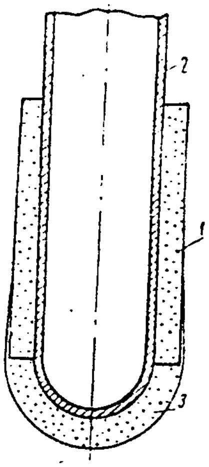
ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR) Samsonov, G. V., Kislyy, P. S., Panasyuk, A. D.; Institut avtomatiki Gosplana USSR (Institute of Automation of the Gosplan of the UkrSSR) Strel'chenko, A. G., Khavrunyak, I. G., Serikova, G. N.

Card 4/4

80072

Shield tu [illegible]

S/131/61/000/002/00 [illegible]
B105/B206



Legend to Fig. 1: Schematic representation of the shield tube; 1) tube, 2) tube holder, 3) bottom.

Fig. 1

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30316

S/115/61/000/010/005/005
E073/E535

245500

AUTHORS: Samsonov, G. V., Kislyy, P. S. and Panasyuk, A. D.

TITLE: Thermoelectric properties of thermocouples with high melting point solid electrodes

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 10, 1961, 32-34

TEXT: ZrC and ZrB_2 have the favourable combination of high strength, low electric resistance, good thermal conductivity, moderate coefficients of thermal expansion and a high resistance against the effect of aggressive media, including molten metals and slags. The authors describe the results of investigations of the thermoelectric properties of thermocouples with electrodes made of these materials. The following electrode compositions were used: 1) virtually stoichiometric ZrB_2 with a free carbon admixture of approximately 0.4%, 2) ZrC containing 85.1% Zr, 12.8% C total (1.62% free C) and 0.05% Fe, and 3) ZrC of the same composition as above after separation of the free carbon by means of a 2% soap solution. From these materials thermoelectrode specimens were prepared and coupled with platinum. Their thermal e.m.f. was determined after treatment for 10 and 20 hours at high

Card 1/2

temperatures in H_2 and CO + H_2 media. The presence of free carbon sharply affects the stability of the thermal e.m.f. of ZrC. Determination of the variation with temperature of the thermal e.m.f. of ZrB_2 and ZrC showed that in a thermocouple with ZrC or ZrB_2 electrodes a virtually linear relationship exists between temperature and thermal e.m.f. (~ 8.7 [illegible]/°C). Thermocouples based on these materials have only slight thermal e.m.f. fluctuations. The thermocouple was calibrated against another thermocouple in the temperature range 20 to 1200 °C and by means of an optical pyrometer in the temperature range 800 to 2000 °C. A graphite heater of a design which is illustrated in the paper was used; this enables calibration up to 3000 °C. The stability of the calibration curve was checked by holding the thermocouple at 1800 °C in a hydrogen atmosphere. Subsequent re-calibration at 500, 1000, 1500 and 2000 °C showed that at 2000 °C the change did not exceed 25 °C, i.e. it was of the order of 1%. There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 6 references: 5 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

LAKH, V.I.; PROKHORENKO, V.Ya.; TEREBUKH, L.S.; KISLYY, P.S.; PANASYUK, A.D.; SAMSONOV, G.V.

Temperature measurement of the atmosphere of an aluminum electrolysis cell. TSvet. met. 34 no.8:38-40 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Aluminum--Electrometallurgy)

KISLYY, P.S.; PANASYUK, A.D.; SAMSONOV, G.V.

Activated sintering of niobium carbide. Porosh. met. 2 no.2: 38-43 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR.
(Sintering) (Niobium carbide)

S/133/62/000/004/004/008
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Kocho, V.S.; Panasyuk, A.D.; Samsonov, G.V.; Strel'chenko, A.G.; Khabrunyak, I.G.

TITLE: Cermet tips made of zirconium boride for thermocouples used in the continuous measuring of liquid steel temperatures

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 4, 1962, 317

TEXT: To develop a highly heat resistant material for thermocouple tips used in the continuous measuring of liquid steel temperatures in open hearth furnaces, tests were carried out in 1959 - 1960 at the Institut metallokeramiki AN UKrSSR (Institute of Cermets of the Academy of Sciences UKrSSR) with thermocouple tips made of zirconium boride. The tips, 120 mm in length, 11 mm O.D. and 4 mm I.D. were tested in 185-ton and 370-ton basic open-hearth furnaces into which they were placed by hand-operated thermocouples, equipped with blocks, 25 mm in diameter and 90 mm in length, made of reinforcement steel. The zirconium boride tips, which are more heat-resistant than those made of quartz, were immersed 10 - 11 times with the immersion time increased to 40 - 45 sec. To establish the service life of zirconium boride tips for continuous operation in

Card 1/2

Cermet tips made of .....

S/133/60/000/004/004/008
A054/A027

the metal-slag bath, tests were carried out in 10-ton and 250-ton open-hearth furnaces. The thermocouple and the tip were placed in a water-cooled seamless steel tube tuyere with copper bottom. The tip was fixed to the device with 4 - 5 mm thick asbestos cord. The metal layer (3-5 mm thick) and slag layer (up to 25 mm) settling on the tuyere wall during immersion could be removed more easily if the tuyere was refractory-coated before immersion. However, it was found that in the arrangement described the zirconium boride tip only protected the thermocouple against the heat of the bath and not against the gases which broke the seam after a continuous immersion of 2 - 3 min. To eliminate this, the authors developed a three-layer tip shown in a figure, consisting of an external jacket against the heat, an inner alundum layer to ensure gas permeability, whereas the gap between them was filled with burnt aluminum oxide. The bottom part of the tip was filled with zirconium boride powder, to decrease its heat inertia. At the upper ends the tip is sealed with calcined decarburized asbestos. As a result of using the new ПР-30/6 (PR-30/6) type thermocouple tip, temperature measuring takes place with great accuracy: in the 1500-1650°C range the deviations are not greater than ± 1.5°C. The bath temperature is recorded with an ЭПП-09М (EPP-09M) type potentiometer, at a tape rate of 720 mm/h. The tips operate continuously in metal for at least 150 min, in slag for more than 60 minutes. There are 2 figures.

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S/226/62/000/002/004/010
I003/I203

AUTHOR: Kislyy, P.S., Panasyuk, A. D. and Samsonov, G. V.

TITLE Activated sintering of niobium carbide

PERIODICAL: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 2 1962, 38-43

TEXT: Niobium carbide is used in construction of high-temperature resistance furnaces and for high temperature thermocouples. Sintering of niobium carbide should be done at temperatures up to 3000 C which are, however, difficult to attain. This work investigates the possibilities of lowering sintering temperatures of niobium carbide poweders by activating the sintering process. Since additions of nickel fail to activate the process to any substantial extent, the authors used 270 mesh niobium carbide powder containing 88.5% of Nb and 11% of C with an addition of 1% of Fe and 2% of $CoCl_2$. Physicochemical properties are given of powders sintered in resistance furnaces at temperatures ranging from 1700 to 2600 C in an atmosphere of hydrogen. Their lower porosity as compared with that of niobium carbide powders sintered without any activating additions is stressed. There are 5 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1961

Card 1/1

PANASYUK, A.D.; SAMSONOV, G.V.

Thermocouples with electrodes from high-melting carbides for measuring temperatures up to 3000°C. Teplofiz. vys. temp. 1 no.1:136-140 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN UkrSSR.

L 2132-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/ETG/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c)
JD/JG/AT/WH

ACC NR: AP5022255 SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/65/001/007/1065/1070

AUTHOR: Panasyuk, A. D. 44,55

42
B

ORG: Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys, AN UkrSSR (Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov, AN UkrSSR) 16,44,55

TITLE: Investigation of the process of activated sintering of tantalum and hafnium carbides

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 7, 1965, 1065-1070

TOPIC TAGS: tantalum, tantalum carbide, hafnium, hafnium carbide, sintering, carbide sintering, activated sintering, sintered carbide, carbide density

ABSTRACT: The process of activated sintering of tantalum or hafnium carbides has been investigated. Carbide powders with the addition of 3% ammonium chloride or 2% cobalt chloride were cold compacted and sintered at 2200—2800C for 20—100 min. The addition of ammonium chloride was found to reduce substantially the porosity of carbides. Carbides sintered at 2600—2750C had a porosity of 20—25% compared to 38—40% in carbides sintered at 2800C without ammonium chloride. Still better results were obtained in sintering the carbides at 2600—2750 with the addition of 2% cobalt chloride. In this case, the porosity of sintered products obtained amounted only to 15—17%. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables. [ND]

SUB CODE: MM/ SUBM DATE: 16Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4122
Card 1/1
UDC: 546.821'261+546.882'261

L 44724-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pf-4/
Pu-4 IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5010400 UR/0226/65/000/004/0018/0024

AUTHOR: Panasyuk, A. D.; Kislyy, P. S.

TITLE: Some regularities in the sintering of niobium carbide
18 27 27

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 4, 1965, 18-24

TOPIC TAGS: niobium carbide powder, sintering, ammonium chloride, porosity, chlorine containing compound, ball mill, fine disperse pulverization, diffusion coefficient, dilatational viscosity

ABSTRACT: The manufacture of articles from powdered niobium carbide is greatly complicated by the fact that even at sintering temperatures as high as 3000°C NbC products display a high porosity. The addition of chlorine-containing compounds such as NH_4Cl, NaCl, KCl, etc., makes it possible to obtain sufficiently compact NbC products at lower sintering temperatures. Accordingly, the authors investigated the sintering processes for pure niobium carbide as compared with niobium carbide to which ammonium chloride has been added (3% NH_4Cl added to NbC powder). The mixture was pulverized to a finer size in alcohol for 100 hr in a ball mill. Subsequent measurements showed that the addition of NH_4Cl has no effect on the

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L 44724-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010400

fineness of grinding and the size and shape of the particles, these parameters being the same as for pure niobium carbide. (This indicates that, unlike many metals, ammonium chloride does not contribute to the adsorptional decrease in the strength of niobium carbide and to its fine-disperse pulverization.) The pulverized pure and NH_4Cl-containing specimens of niobium carbide were then sintered in a tubular at gradually higher temperatures. The findings were used to calculate the diffusion coefficients of niobium in niobium carbide with and without the addition of ammonium chloride. The results confirm that the addition of ammonium chloride activates the sintering process by creating a defective structure which induces a marked intensification of the diffusion processes and the processes of dilatational viscous flow, thereby causing the shrinkage of pores. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR (Institute of Problems in the Study of Materials, AN UkrSSR)

SUBMITTED: 24Sept63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 016 OTHER: 002

mbg
Card 2/2

L 32071-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6014066 SOURCE CODE: UR/0294/66/004/002/0207/0213

AUTHOR: Samsonov, G. V.; Panasyuk, A. D.

ORG: Institute of Problems of Materials Science, Academy of Sciences, UkrSSR (Institut problem materialovedeniya Akademii nauk UkrSSR)

TITLE: Some electrophysical characteristics of niobium and zirconium carbides in the homogeneity region 27 27 27

SOURCE: Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 207-213

TOPIC TAGS: thermal emf, niobium compound, carbide, zirconium carbide, thermocouple, electric property, thermoelectric property

ABSTRACT: The electrical properties of niobium and zirconium carbides were studied over a wide range of temperatures (up to 2800°C) to determine their behavior and temperature dependence in the homogeneity phase. The preparation of these materials and correction of results to 100% density are described. Conductivity and thermal electromotive force coefficients are determined as a function of the concentration, x, of the bound carbon atoms in the carbide. It is found that ZrC_x has linear thermal emf dependence while that of NbC_x is more complex. Theoretical discussions of the results is given and compared with the measured values. The study of the thermoelectric pro-

UDC: (537.323 + 541.67)001.5

Card 1/2

L 32071-66

ACC NR: AP6014066

perties of these materials led to the development of thermocouples for 3000°C operation, described in [D. F. Panasyuk, G. V. Samsonov, *Teplofizika vysokikh temperatur*, 1, No. 1, 136, 1963.] Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 1 table, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20, 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Feb65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

PANASYUK, A.I.; FRIDMAN, [illegible]; KH[illegible], V.I.

Synthetic diamonds at the Kiev Automatic Machine-Tool Plant. Mashinostroitel' no.10:34-35 O '64.

(MIRA 17:1[illegible])

PANASYUK, A.I., inzh.

New types of machine tools manufactured at the Kiev Automatic Machine-Tool Plant. Mashinostroenie no.1:24-26 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

PANASYUK, Anatoliy Mikhaylovich; BOL'SHAKOV, M.N., otv. red.

[Tables of partial areas of a water section at a hydrometric gauge point] Tablitsy chastichnykh ploshchadei vodnogo secheniia v gidrometricheskom tvore. Frunze, Izd-vo AN Kirgiz.SSR, 1963. 27 p. (MIRA 17:6)

PANASYUK, B., metodist; BOLONINA, Ye.; MIRENKOVA, Lyuba (Ryazan')

What are you going to do this fall? IUn.nat. no.9:16-17 S '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Pedagogicheskiy kabinet Severo-Kavkazkoy zheleznoy dorogi (for Panasyuk). 2. Rukovoditel' kruzhka tsvetovodov krayevoy stantsii yunnatov, Krasnodar (for Bolonina).
(Cities and towns--Civic improvement)

VOROB'YEV, S.A., prof.; KRUPENINA, A.P., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; LOSHAKOV, V.G., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; VOZNESENSKIY, K.N.; KUDIN, V.I.; KOBLEV, Yu.M.; YEFIMOV, I.T., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; MASANDILOV, E.S., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; NAFTALIYEV, Sh.P., aspirant; PANASYUK, B.A., aspirant

Concentration of crop rotations. Zemledelie 27 no.7:55-70 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva (for Vorob'yev, Krupenina, Loshakov). 2. Glavnyy agronom po kormam Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva Tadzhikskoy SSR (for Voznesenskiy). 3. Brestskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Kudin). 4. Adygeyskaya oblastnaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Koblev). 5. Krasnodarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Yefimov). 6. Dagestanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Naftaliyev). 7. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Panasyuk).

Panasyuk, B.S.

PANASYUK, B.S., metodist.

First results of work in accordance with the new curriculum. Politekh. obuch. no.1:79 Ja '58. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Doroshnyy pedagogicheskiy kabinet SKZhD.
(Railroads--Employees--Education and training)

PANASYUK, D. I.

USSR/Medicine - Carbon Tetrachloride, Administration and Dosage Aug 48
Medicine - Helminthology

"Administration of Carbon Tetrachloride to Horses duing Ascariasis and Strongyloidiasis," Prof V. S. Yershov, N. V. Demidov, Head Sci Collaborator, D. I. Panasyuk, All-Union Inst of Helminthol imeni Acad K. I. Skryabin, 4 pp

"Veterinariya" No 8

Discusses subject in detail. Concludes that carbon tetrachloride is very effective helminthic against subject diseases. When used correctly, it has no toxic effect on horse.

PA 31/49T93

PANASIUK, D.I., Sr. Vet.
"Use of rivanol (an acricide) in gastrointestinal diseases of horses."
SO: Veterinariia 25(4), 1948, p. 30

PA 66/49T59

PANASYUK, D. I.

USSR/Medicine - Helminthology Apr 49
Horses, Diseases

"Hexachlorethane as a Helminthic for Parascariasis, Strongyliasis and Tricho-Nematodiasis in Horses," D. I. Panasyuk, Moscow Diagnostic Vet Helminthol Office, Min of Agr USSR, 2 pp

"Vet" No 4

Experiments led to the conclusions: Hexachlorethane in a single dose of 0.4-0.5 gr per kg of the horse's weight is effective in strongyliasis and tricho-nematodiasis, but must be further studied for use in parascariasis. These doses are not toxic and can be used for

66/49T59

[redacted]

USSR/Medicine - Helminthology Apr 49
(Contd)

mass dehelminthization. Laxatives should not be given during treatment for the first two, but must be used in severe cases of the latter. It is not effective in oxyuriasis and gastrofilariasis.

66/49T59

[redacted]

PANASYUK, D.I.

POTEMKINA, V. A., GESELEVICH, YE., GRIGORYAN, G. A., DEMIDOV, N. V., FEOKTISTOV, P. I., KRYUKOVA, K. A., PANASYUK, D. I., TYLKOV, V. I., SHKODIN, N. YE., SVESHNIKOVA, N. M., SUDARIKOV, V. YE.

Dissertations, Academic - Bibliography

Dissertations in helminthology, defended in 1949-1950. Trudy Gel'm. lab. no. 5, 1951.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, Uncl.

PANASYUK, D.I.

11ID

✓ **The action of hexachloroethane (fasciolin) on the horse.** D. J. Panasyuk. *Raboty po Gel'mintol.* (75-let. Akad. K. I. Skryabina), *Moscow: Izdatel. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1953; 470-82; *Referat. Zhur. Khim., Biol. Khim.* 1955, No. 6439. —Tests were made with fasciolin in 0.2-0.4 g./kg. in 7-10 g./kg. doses. The 0.2 g./kg. produced no noticeable effects; 0.4 g./kg. stimulated erythro- and leuco-poiesis, affected somewhat favorably Ca and to higher degree chloride metabolism. Large doses in 2 administrations produced no substantial changes on the first day, when 1 g./kg. was given; on the second day, when 0 g./kg. was supplemented, a general state of depression became manifest, accompanied by a loss of appetite, violent peristalsis, gasping for air, and mydriasis. In such cases autopsy showed irritation of the gastrointestinal mucosa and partial destruction of the liver, kidney and myocardial parenchyma. A dose of 10 g./kg. in the form of hexachloroethane-bentonite produced on the 3rd day an acute neutrophilic leucocytosis, an increase in the rate of erythrocyte sedimentation. The same clinical symptoms produced with 7 g./kg. appeared in a more exaggerated form with 10 g./kg. It is concluded that with doses of 10 g./kg. the toxic effects are nonreversible, but doses of 7 g./kg. produce somewhat less toxic effects which are reversible.

B. S. Levine

PANASYUK, D. I.

Action of carbon tetrachloride on the sheep. D. I. Panasyuk and N. P. Tsvetaeva. *Trudy Vsesoyuz.* [illegible] 1953, No. 5, 124-5; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1954, No. 27306.—A therapeutic dose of CCl_4 (3 ml.) had no effect on 2 sheep (out of 8 tested), and recurrent clinical and pathohistological changes occurred in 2 other sheep. Toxic doses (32, 34, and 35 ml.) caused grave sickness in the animals. Disturbances were observed in the functions of the nervous and cardiovascular systems and in blood-producing organs. After dissection degenerative changes were found in the liver and kidneys. Addn. of Ca salts and vitamins P and K into the feed of sheep either before or after giving CCl_4 increased the resistance of the organism to the toxic action.

M. H.

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(Parasites--Sheep)

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Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 66 p.
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(Ternopol--Murder) (Fortunetelling)

PANASYUK, E.

Distr: 4E3d

[illegible] of [illegible] distillation of [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] is compared with that of the [illegible] and the loss [illegible]

[illegible]

PANASYUK, E. P.

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COMPOUNDS OF CONSTANT LUMINESCENCE ACTIVATED BY β ISOTOPES. V. L. Levshin, E. P. Panasyuk, and L. A. Pakhomycheva (Lebedev Inst. of Physics). Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. Fiz. 21, 612-13(1957) Apr. (In Russian)

7

1-RMT

1-JMM

4E4c

19 19

Isotopes of Sr^{90} and in some cases of Cs^{137} are recommended for preparations of compounds with constant luminescence. Compounds activated by Sr^{90} can be in practical use for 10 years and over. Maximum luminosity of green compounds with the Sr^{90} is about 10 times brighter than the luminosity of other compounds. Specimens of ZnS–Ag, ZnSCdS–Cu, and ZnS–Cu were used for the experiments. The organic glass and silicate glass with addition of CeO_2 in order of 1% are recommended as shielding coating materials. (R.V.J.)

RMT

aug

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